NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1812. [VOL. LI.—No. 2644.]

Paine's Works.

Just from the Press at Boston, and this day received and for Sale at
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's,
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

THE WORKS in Verse and Prose, of the late ROBERT TREAT PAINE, jun. Esq. with Notes.—To which are prefixed, Sketches of his Life, Character and Writings.—1 vol.

Also just received and for sale as above
A few more copies of
VIVIAN: and EMILIE DE COUTANGES: Tales.—By Miss Edgeworth, author of "Tales of Fashionable Life," &c.—2 vols.
MARRIED LIFE; or, Results on Both Sides. A Novel. In Two Volumes.—By Miss Howard.
THE ABSENTEE—A Tale, by Miss Edgeworth—being a continuation of her Tales of Fashionable Life—2 vols.
"Miss Edgeworth," say the Edinburgh Reviewers, "is the great modern Mistress of true Philosophy, and has eclipsed, we think, all her predecessors. By her Popular Tales, she has rendered an invaluable service to the middling orders of people; and by her Tales of Fashionable Life, she has made a great and meritorious effort to promote the happiness and respectability of the higher classes."

RULES and ARICLES OF WAR.
(*Price only* 31 *Cents.*)
AN ACT establishing RULES and ARTICLES for the government of the Armies of the United States; with the Regulations of the War Department respecting the same; to which are added, the several laws relative to the Army; the Militia when in actual service; Volunteers; Rangers; Ordnance Department, and the Quarter-Master's and Commissary-General's Departments.
Newport, Oct. 20.

New Goods.

James Hammond,

At No. 104, THAMES-STREET.
HAS just received, a new and general Assortment of *EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.*
Newport, Dec. 4.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lutstrings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by
JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS
Newport, Nov 20

INSURANCE BROKER.

Samuel Snow,

IN addition to his Notary Business and at the desire of some Gentlemen in town, has undertaken the business of an INSURANCE BROKER, and has opened an Office for that purpose in the building owned by the Washington Insurance Company, at the west end of the Bridge, Providence, and in the same Room which he occupies as a Notary. In these times of great hazard, and when most of the Insurance Companies have declined underwriting, an office of this kind must be peculiarly convenient for all those who would wish to have their property insured, as it may be done without the necessity of their sending abroad to have it effected—he therefore, respectfully offers his services to the public generally, and assures them that all business committed to his charge will be faithfully and promptly executed.
Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 25.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.
34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
12,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.
CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of Sale.
CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, Dec. 5.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy GOODS, of the newest fashions, consisting of:
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockingnets, velvets, elegant vestings, fearnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant ginghams, calicoes and prints, white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazets from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildbores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oilcloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of the very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of
Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,
Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity
☞ A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*
EDWARD W. LAWTON.
Newport, Nov. 20.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale,
SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, all of which will be sold by the groce, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are,
Webster's Spelling-Books; Mavor's and Murray's do; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic; American Preceptor; Morse's and Dwights, Geography; Columbian Orators; Testaments; Murray's English Reader and Sequel; do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.
Also received,
Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No. 2 and 3 do.
Best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's, Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce, dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Books, with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates; Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wool and common brims, made in the best manner and which will not crack or fade.
Just received from the B—on Factory,
Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.
PAPER HANGINGS.
Some thousaand rolls Paper Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains
Just received 3 boxes low priced papers
For sale, as above,
Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History Voyages Travels, Novels, Romances Plays Poems &c which will be sold for less than half the original Price
Newport, Dec 4, 1812.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Bushels coarse SALT, at Store, No 3. Perry's Wharf.—Apply to *Cranston & Shaw* or JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, July 24.

REGULAR

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square.

AN assortment of GROCERIES, and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding TUESDAY, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on the day succeeding each sale.
Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store.
H. BULL, *Auc'r.*

AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 6, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles. locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New-England Rum by the hhd. gin, cognac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd. Teneriffe wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls. green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany pea by the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the keg, copperas by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.
Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail.
A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths. All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by
HENRY BULL & Co.
Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale,
96 Bags COFFEE
95 bales Cassia.
5 Hhds. Molasses
5 do. West-India Rum
2 Pipes Brandy
17 do. Gin.
10 bbls. Do.
6 do. prime Pork
20 Kegs Richmond sweet scented Tobacco.
11 boxes Chocolate
35 do. Soap.
70 do. Segars.
4 do. Paper Hangings.
30 Barrels Virginia Flour.
10 do. buck wheat Do.
Newport, Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims against the estate of JOSEPH CUNDALL, Esq. late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within the time aforesaid.
Abraham Anthony,
Samuel Shearman, } *Com'rs.*
Thomas Potter, jun
All persons indebted to said estate, are once more requested to make immediate payment to either of us.
Samuel Clark,
Giles Manchester, } *Adm'rs.*
Portsmouth, August 17, 1812.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber, in Thames-street, with or without the Shop, situate next North of Mr. *Silas Dean's*, and opposite Mrs. *Mason's.*
JOHN R. SHEARMAN.
Newport, Sept. 26.

From the Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lyceum.

DALLAM, ON THE USE OF COTTON, IN BURNS.

DEAR SIR,
I RECEIVED your favor of the 22d, inst. and hasten to communicate to you the result of my inquiries and information respecting the accidental discovery of the beneficial effects produced by the application of *Cotton to Scalds and Burns.*—Should you think the facts stated, worthy a place in the Lyceum, they are entirely at your disposal.

CASE I.

A child of Captain B. in this neighbourhood, aged five years, was standing alone, before the kitchen fire, when a large kettle of *boiling water* fell, and was suddenly dashed over nearly its whole body.—The affrighted mother, who was sitting in the adjoining room, picking and carding cotton, flew to her darling child's assistance; and having undressed it, as quickly as possible, discovered it to be badly scalded.—No medical aid being near, in the agitation and distress of her distracted mind, she seized a large bundle of Cotton, and applied it over the whole of the scalded parts.—Soon after the application, the tortured and screaming infant, became perfectly quiet, and fell into a gentle and easy slumber. The Cotton was suffered to remain on, several hours; and when it was removed, there was not the least appearance of inflammation remaining.—This case was communicated to me by a person of veracity, who saw the child soon after the accident, and there can be no doubt of its correctness.

CASE II.

Soon after the termination of the preceding cure, a black child, belonging to Mr. S. of this county, (Hartford,) aged eighteen months, while playing on the hearth, fell into the fire, and was badly burned.—Its screams drew its mistress to the kitchen, and having just before heard the successful experiment with the Cotton, she immediately covered the parts with a thick bolster of the same.—She informed me that it succeeded completely, and that she had become convinced of its efficacy, altho' she had before no faith in it.

CASE III.

About three months ago, my own little daughter was crawling, unobserved, near the hearth, and over-turned a tin-cup of boiling water, which a servant had just before brought, to make a lather, for the purpose of shaving.—The water, which was boiling, extended over the whole of one of her arms, and scalded it exceedingly. Being present, I immediately bound up the affected parts, with fine Cotton.—She ceased crying, in a few minutes, and was well enough to ride to Havre-de-Grace, with her mother, the same day.—When the Cotton was removed, the cuticle was scarcely discoloured.

In what manner does Cotton act, in lessening pain, and preventing or removing inflammation, from scalds and burns? It is by excluding atmospheric air simply, or by some specific power?—Whatever theory may be adopted, to explain the facts, they must remain undoubted; and if a still greater number would add to their validity, I could state them; for I have witnessed the same effects, from the same application, in many other cases.—I presume those I have detailed, will be sufficient to encourage others to give the remedy a fair trial.

I am moreover of the opinion, that the application might be serviceable in other inflammations, if properly applied.—The following case, would seem to favor such an opinion: A respectable lady of this county, was seized with a violent pain in one of her jaws, which was supposed to have been rheumatic.—The pain was excruciating, and the inflammation and the swelling great.—The usual remedies had been applied, for several days, without affording the least relief.—She was advised to try the external application of Cotton, to the inflamed part. It succeeded completely, and she assured me, that, in twelve hours after the application, the inflammation and swelling entirely disappeared.

Accept, dear sir, my best wishes, for the success of the Lyceum, and believe me
Yours, very sincerely,
WM. W. DALLAM.
Hartford County, Jan. 20, 1812.

Messrs. Websters & Skinner,
A son of mine, a short time since, while playing with other boys, with fire-balls, composed of tow, dipped in spirits of turpentine, gun-powder, &c. was burned in a shocking manner, by having one of the fire-balls accidentally thrown in his face. Having noticed the application of Cotton, recommended in the Baltimore Medical Lyceum, in cases of burns. I was induced to make the experiment. I covered the side of the face, which was now so much swollen as to close the eye, and blistered all over, with Cotton; the skin also was, in some parts, broken by his having washed it in cold water, immediately after the accident had taken place.—I did not remove the Cotton for ten days; during which time he never complained of the least pain, and when removed I found it perfectly well, leaving no sort of marks, except two or three spots rather darker than the rest of the skin, but which have since disappeared. As a remedy so efficacious, and so easily procured, ought to be made public, for the benefit of our fellow-citizens, I request the liberty to communicate the same, through the medium of your paper, and remain your obedient servant
JOHN COOK.
Albany, June 23, 1812.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

Mr. EDITOR—I was visiting one of my neighbours a few days past, and whilst there, I understood, from the cries which I heard in an adjoining room, that some distressing accident had happened. I immediately entered the room, and found that a young lady in the family, had accidentally upset a tea-kettle of boiling water, and had scalded both her feet and ancles.

Having noticed, some time ago in your paper, the certificates of sundry persons, that *carded Cotton*, applied to burns, would have a good effect, it occurred to me, that this would be a good opportunity, to try and prove its efficacy.—I requested that some Cotton should be brought, and immediately applied in large rolls to the feet and ancles.—This was done; and the young lady, who suffered excessively for about four hours, was gradually relieved from the smart and pain, and was able to walk about the house, with the bandage on, before night.—The next morning, when I visited there, she had on her stockings and shoes; and she assured me she felt no other inconvenience from the accident, than that it made her feet tender.

You are at liberty to publish this, if you think it will add any weight to the certificates already given for a discovery which cannot be too extensively known.
Yours, &c.
FRANCIS S. TAYLOR.
Norfolk, Nov. 25, 1812.

CAPT. JONES's OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

THE following is Capt. JONES's brief and modest account of the capture of the British sloop of War Frolic by the Wasp. The action was unquestionably the most honorable to the American arms which has been achieved since the declaration of war, and affords the fullest proof of the decided superiority of American bravery and naval tactics.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Jones, late of the U. S. sloop of war the Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-York, the 24th Nov. 1812.

SIR—I here avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you of the occurrences of our cruise, which terminated in the capture of the Wasp, on the 18th of October, by the Poictiers of seventy four guns, while a wreck from damages received in an engagement with the British sloop of war Frolic of twenty-two guns; sixteen of them thirty-two pound carronades, and four twelve pounders, on the main deck, and two twelve pounders, carronades, on the top-gallant fore-castle, making her superior in force to us by four twelve-pounders. The Frolic had struck to us and was taken possession of about two hours before our surrendering to the Poictiers.

We had left the Delaware on the 13th. The 16th had a heavy gale, in which we lost our jib-boom and two men.—Half past eleven on the night of the 17th, in lat. of 37 deg. N. and long. 45 deg. W, we saw several sail, two of them appearing very large; we stood from them for some time, then shortened sail, and steered the remainder of the night the same course we had perceived them on. At day-light, on Sunday the 18th, we saw them a-head—gave chase, and soon discovered them to be a convoy of six sail, under the protection of a sloop of war, four of them large ships, mounting from 16 to 18 guns. At thirty-two minutes past 11, A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her

60 yards, at the distance of [illegible] lessened un[illegible] which space we giv[illegible] after a well [illegible] til we laid her on [illegible] minutes; and af[illegible] supported fire of loading the last though so near rammers were shov[illegible] broadside, those of the enemy, our ed against the same alacrity which men exhib[illegible] during the whole of the [illegible] they had [illegible] they immediately surrendered upon our gaining their forecastle, so that no loss was sustained on either side after boarding.

Our m[illegible] top-mast was shot away between 4 and 5 minutes from the commencement of the firing, and falling together with the maintop sail yard across the larboard fore and fore-top-sail braces, rendered our head-yards unmanageable the remainder of the action. At eight minutes the gaft and mizen top-gallant-mast came down and at twenty minutes from the beginning of the action every brace and most of the rigging was shot away. A few minutes after separating from the Frolick both her masts fell upon deck, the main mast going close by the deck, and the fore-mast 12 or 15 feet above it.

The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieut. Biddle's active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department during the engagement and the animating example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity. Lieuts. Rodgers, Booth and Mr. Rapp, showed by the incessant fire from their divisions that they were not to be surpassed in resolution or skill. Mr. Knight and every other officer, acted with a courage and promptitude highly honorable, and I trust have given assurance that they may be relied on whenever their services may be required

I could not ascertain the exact loss of the enemy, as many of the dead lay buried under the masts and spars that had fallen upon deck, which two hours exertion had not sufficiently removed. Mr. Biddle, who had charge of the Frolick, states that from what he saw and from information from the Officers, the number of killed must have been about thirty, and that of the wounded about forty or fifty—of the killed is her first lieutenant and sailing-master, of the wounded captain Whinyates and the second lieutenant.

We had five killed and five wounded, as per list; the wounded are recovering, Lieut. Claxton, who was confined by sickness, left his bed a little previous to the engagement, and tho' too weak to be at his division, remained upon deck, and shewed by his composed manner of noting its incidents, that we had lost by his illness the services of a brave officer.

I am respectfully, yours,

JACOB JONES.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Sec'ry Navy.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

By an Arrival at Boston from Liverpool.—London dates to Oct. 22.

☞ THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

WE have received the following Bulletins, from the Grand Army:—

NINETEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 16.

After the battle of the Moskwa, the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalonga.

The king of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the viceroy at Rouza, and prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The head-quarters were on the 12th, transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina; on the 13th, they were at the castle of Berwswa; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow.——The enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The City of Moscow, is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of Palaces of all the Nobles of the Empire.—The Russian Governor, Rostupchin, wished to ruin this fine city, when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army.—He had armed 3000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons, he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenals.

Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin The king of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages The most complete anarchy reigned in the city: some drunken madmen run through its different quarters, and every-where set fire to them.

The Governor Rostupchin had caused all the merchants and shop-keepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established.—More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy had desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it.—We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The emperor is lodged in Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment

The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of Moskwa. Prince Bagration was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle: It amounts to between forty five and fifty.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17.

"The Russians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotzk.—*Te Deums* have been sung for the battle of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensk.—According to the Russian accounts, they were everywhere conquerers, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle.—It was then amidst the strains of the Russian *Te Deums*, that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerers; at least the populace thought so, for well-informed persons knew what was passing.

"Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and of Europe. Its ware-houses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known.—We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

"Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more.—On the 14th, the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazary and the Hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose.—Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city, in 500 different places at the same time, by order of the Governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame.——Churches, of which there were 1600; above 1000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames.—The Kremlin has been preserved.

"Their loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not over-rating its value, to state it at many milliards.

"About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared, that they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the director of the Police.

"Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The cloathing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed.—Thus have they lost every thing; they would remove nothing; because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people.—When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this fine capital, this holy city, the centre of the Empire; and they have reduced to beggary, 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.

"The resources, which the army had found, are consequently much diminished:—However, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries.—All the cellars, are untouched by the fire; and the inhabitants, during the last twenty-four hours, had saved many articles.—They endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames; but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off, or destroy, all the engines.

"The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and in short provisions of all sorts.

"The advanced-guard, is twenty wrests on the road to Kissan, by which the enemy is retreating.——Another French advanced-guard, is on the road to St. Peterburgh, where the enemy has not a single soldier.

"The temperature is still that of autumn.—The soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses, and furs, for the winter.—Moscow was the depot of those articles."

NOTE.

☞ The 21st Bulletin is also arrived.—It is short, and sulky, and dated at Moscow, Sept. 20th.—Three hundred incendiaries, it says, has been shot; and that *three-quarters* of *Moscow* was burnt.—It mentions the capture of ammunition for two campaigns, and discovery of "cellars full of wine and brandy;" and concludes by saying, "the weather is becoming rainy; the greatest part of the army is in barracks, in Moscow."—Subjoined to the bulletin, are a number of Russian bulletins, found in Moscow, and which were circulated by the Governor-General of *Moscow*, whom the Bulletins abuse, in the most bitter style.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Report of the General in Chief, Kutusow, to his Imperial Majesty, from the Village Chilin, dated Sept. 4, (16)

After the sanguinary though victorious battle fought by your Majesty's troops on the 26th ult (Sept. 7,) I was obliged to leave my position near Borodino, for reasons of which I have already had the happiness to inform your Majesty. After that battle the armies were much weakened. Under such circumstances we approached Moscow, having daily much fighting with the enemy's advanced guard. The reinforcements which I hoped to meet with had not yet arrived. The enemy formed two new columns, one on the Borowsk, and the other on the Zwenigo roads, with the view of acting against my reserve near Moscow. In consequence of this I could not risk another battle, the issue of which would not only have been destructive to the army, but would have reduced Moscow to ashes. In this truly lamentable situation, and after consulting my Generals, amongst whom there were some of a different opinion, I was compelled to let the enemy enter Moscow, out of which all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, imperial or private, were previously conveyed away, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the town. I take the liberty most humbly to represent to your majesty, that the entrance of the enemy into Moscow, is not yet the annihilation of the Empire. I am making a movement with my army towards the Toula road. This will enable me to keep open my communications with the neighboring Governments Any other measure would have prevented this, and also have separated me from the armies Tormazow and Tschichagn. I must confess that the abandonment of the capital is very hard; but considering advantages which may accrue to us from it, and particularly the preservation of our armies, it is no longer to be lamented: and I now proceed to occupy, with my forces, a line, by which I shall command the road leading to Toula and Kalouga, annoy the whole line of the enemy extending from Smolensk to Moscow, and be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. By thus occupying the attention of the enemy, I hope to compel him to leave Moscow, and to change his whole line of operations.

The General Winzingerode has received orders from me to post himself on the Twer road, and to detach a regiment of Cossocks on that to Jeroslave, to protect the inhabitants from being molested by small bodies of the enemy. I am no great distance from Moscow, and as soon as I have collected my troops, I can with confidence await the approach of the enemy. As long as the army of your Imperial Majesty is entire, and animated with its known courage and zeal, the loss of Moscow is not yet the loss of the empire. For the rest, your Majesty may be assured that this event is the necessary consequence of the loss of Smolensk.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

IT is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) Sept. The glory of the Russian empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness and hope that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow, by overcoming or weakening our forces; the Commander in Chief, by the advice of a council of war, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order by the best and most effectual means to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions.—The haughty conqueror, imagined that on his entrance into Moscow, he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian Empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper; but he is deceived in his expectations; he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increased forces of the districts of Moscow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him not from free will—nor in defence of their respective countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, without doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined.

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom, and property to be trampled upon: she will defend them to the last drop of her blood.—Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus, no one despairs nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the empire is inspired with courage and firmness,—when the enemy with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavoring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke but also threatens to invade his territories—when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him,) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his ambition.

In the present disastrous state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by patience and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil

Almighty GOD! turn thy merciful eye to thy supplicating Russian Church: Vouchsafe courage and patience to thy people struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of kings and nations.

ALEXANDER.

LAST ADVICES FROM RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, OCT 8.

We have advices that our troops are acting vigorously against the enemy near Moscow, driving in or cutting off their detachments. Some convoys of ordnance stores from Smolensk have been taken.

Gen. Wizengerode is operating successfully near Rousa and Mojaisk.

Gen. Witgenstien has had several brilliant affairs on the Dwina.

The expedition under Essen, succeeded in driving the enemy from Mittau on the 30th ult.

LONDON, "FOREIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 15.

"Accounts have been this morning received from Gen. Viscount Catheart, dated St. Petersburg, September 22, and stating to the following effect:—

"Marshal Prince Kutusow having withdrawn his army from before Moscow, the enemy entered it on the 14th. But the Emperor of Russia has determined to persevere, and refuse every overture to negociate, direct or indirect.

"By every account, the French lost 40,000 men, in the battle of Borodino, and retreated 13 wrests.—Two days after the battle, Kutusow retired a short distance on the Moscow road; he then endeavoured to find a position more tenable, near Moscow; but such not being to be found, he retired, after a Council of War, to a strong position, leaving the enemy to enter the city.

"The position taken up by the Russians is nearly 20 miles beyond Moscow, near Poldolsk and Wakedesk

"The communications of the enemy, on the side of Smolensk, are menaced.—30,000 men are near Twer.

"The militia of Kalouga and the surrounding countries are kept in their positions.

"That of Moscow is with Kutusow. A battle in the new position seems inevitable at an early day.

"Tormazoff's corps would be near 100,000 men in a few days.

"The detachments from Riga and Finland were moving to join Wittgenstein."

OCT. 16. An expedition of about 20,000 men has left Riga under Gen Essen, supposed to be destined against Mileau.

We have assurances, that BONAPARTE set fire to Moscow, from indignation at finding it deserted.——NAPOLEON has sent, by Mr. Farastoff, a letter to the Emperor ALEXANDER, with proposals for Peace.

The indignation of the Russians is raised to the highest pitch against their merciless invaders, and several French officers had been assassinated; among them several of distinction, having been mistaken for Bonaparte.

Gen. Kutusow [illegible] position [illegible] Toula and Riasunt, and daily receiv[ing] reinforcements.

The Emperor is full of resolution. He has ordered a levy of 400,000 men.

Congress.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, December 1.

THE bill for encouraging the re[-]cruiting of the Army, was read [a] third time and passed.—Yeas 19[,] Nays, Mess'rs Goodrich, Hunter, La[m]bert and Lloyd—4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE[S]

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Supplementary Naturalizatio[n] bill was considered and amended.

EXPORTATION OF PROVISION[S]

Mr. Newton moved, that a Commit[-]tee be instructed to report on the ex[-]pediency of prohibiting the exportatio[n] of provisions and naval stores, in foreig[n] friendly vessels. His object, he stated was to prevent the exportation of pro[-]visions to the English dominions.

Messrs. Gould, Bassett, and Milnor opposed the motion, as vague and inex[-]pedient; when after a short discussion, the motion was negatived 56 to 49.

Soon after Mr. S. remodled his mo[-]tion, and on the question to consider it, the numbers were 56 for, and 57 against considering the subject.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A bill to provide for *Arming the Whole of the Militia*, was read twice; as was a bill for altering the times and places of holding District Courts in Vermont.

MERCHANT'S BONDS.

The Report on the petitions of the Importing Merchants of English Goods and which recommended the reference of them to the Secretary of the Treasu[-]ry, was taken up.—[☞ *The docu[-]ments which accompanied the report, are very numerous, and state explicitly the innocency of the importers as to any in[-]tentional violation of law, and the small profits made by them on the importa[-]tions.*]

Mr. Cheeves, of the Committee mentioned that he disagreed to the re[-]port, and Mr. Johnson, who was in fa[-]vor of it, requesting time, the subject was postponed.

EXPORT OF PROVISIONS.

Mr. Harper (of New-Hampshire) moved for a reconsideration of the mo[-]tion of Mr. Newton, negatived yester[-]day.—On the question, *Will the House now proceed to the consideration of the motion?* The Yeas were 58—Nays 58.

The votes being equal, the Speake[r] said he believed he should vote agains[t] the proposition at any time, and that i[t] was rather too late in the day to take [it] up now He therefore voted in the negative. And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

The House of Representatives ha[ve] been engaged all this day in discussin[g] the report of the committee of Wa[ys] and Means, on the Merchants' Bon[ds.] Mr. Johnson opened the debate in f[a-]vor of the report, and spoke until h[alf] past one o'clock. He was followed [by] Dr. Mitchell. It is conjectured th[at] the question on the subject will not [be] taken during the week.

By the last Mail[s]

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 8

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By Capt. Scott, of the ship Emily, 32 days from Lisbon, the editors of [the] New-York Gazette have received Lis[-]bon papers to the 5th ult.—On a peru[sal] of their contents it appears that Masse[na] had formed a junction with Marmo[nt,] whose armies amount to 60,000 m[en] and were advancing towards Burgos, [in] order to raise the siege of the castle and that Lord Wellington had prude[nt-]ly fallen back to Valladolid.—He reti[red] from his positions before Burgos on [the] 20th and 21st October; on the 22d head-quarters were at Celada, and the 25th at Duenas, six leagues bey[ond] Valladolid. Soult was at Cuenza.

December 10.

To-morrow a Public Dinner is to [be] given at Philadelphia, to Capt JONE[S,] the Wasp, in consequence of his [bril-]liant action with and capture of [the] British sloop of war Frolic.

It is intended to give a Dinner in [this] city, to Commodore Decatur, for [his] unparralleled bravery and skill [in] the capture of the British frigate [Ma-]cedonian.

CANANDAIGUA, DEC.

Disgraceful Outrage.—We l[earn] from Buffaloe, that on Tuesday las[t the] tavern-house of Mr. R. M. Pome[roy,] who had some how incurred the [dis-]pleasure of the assailants, was attac[ked] by about 30 of the *Baltimore Volunt[eers]* (some of whom were of the mob w[ho] acted the late tragic parts in that deg[rad-]ed city) encamped at Buffaloe, who [af-]ter breaking the windows, entered [the] house and destroyed the furnitu[re,] throwing it into the street, and brea[king] to pieces the bar, and its contents—[the] sign was also cut down, and the [house] attempted to be set on fire.—The [riot] was finally quelled by one or two [gal-]lant officers, who called to their [aid a] detachment of the United States [illegible]

Newport,

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1812.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

With emotions of heart-felt pride and pleasure, we place before our readers another proof of the superior skill and bravery of our officers, seamen and marines, which will secure to them the unanimous applause of a grateful country.

On Sunday afternoon last arrived in this Harbour, the British Frigate MACEDONIAN, rated at 38 guns, but mounting 49, a PRIZE to the U. S. Frigate UNITED STATES of 44 guns, (mounting 54) commanded by Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR.—The Macedonian is in charge of Lieut. ALLEN, First Lieut. of the United States.—The following particulars of the action are communicated by an Officer of the United States, and may be considered as essentially correct:—

On the 25th of October, lat. 29, N. long. 29, 30, W. between Madeira and the Canaries, the United States, early in the morning, made a sail to the windward, and gave chase; the enemy's ship, which proved to be the Macedonian, commanded by John S. Carden, Esq. bore down upon the United States, and about 20 minutes before 9, an action commenced by an exchange of broadsides, without effect; the ships still nearing each other; but the Macedonian having the wind, preserved a distance too great for much execution for nearly two hours; when having her mizen top-mast shot away, she closed with the United States so far, as that the carronades took effect, from which time the Macedonian was surrendered in 17 minutes. The ships were so distant during the whole action that grape-shot were of no use.

When Capt. Carden offered his sword to Commodore Decatur, he declined taking it, saying "Sir, I cannot receive the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship; but I will receive your hand." So nearly allied is true bravery to generous delicacy.

The loss of the Macedonian was 35 killed and 70 wounded, among the latter the first and third Lieutenants, slightly. The loss of the United States was 5 killed and 7 wounded; among the latter was Lieut. FUNK, a brave and valuable officer, who had his leg shot off, and died the day after.

The Macedonian was made a complete wreck. When she struck, she had nothing standing but her fore and main masts and fore-yard. The fore and main masts were badly wounded, and every spar, even to the smallest, cut. She received 113 shots in her hull, several of which were between wind and water. All her boats were rendered useless, excepting a small one which was veered out astern before the action commenced.—During the action, the fire of the United States was so tremendously vivid, that the crew of the Macedonian once cheered, supposing her her to be on fire.

Capt. Carden defended his ship as long as she was manageable; the United States drew out of the line of his fire, and was in a position to rake him, when he struck.

The United States had but nine shots in her hull, and not an accident or deficiency occurred on board. In rapidity of firing, as well as precision, she had greatly the superiority over the enemy; giving two broadsides for one during the whole engagement. The United States is now at New-London, completely ready for sea.

The Macedonian had 300, the United States 420 men. The Macedonian left Spithead on the 29th Sept. in company with some Indiamen, and was returning to England when captured.—She was launched in 1810, and was considered one of the finest frigates in the British Navy.

The British wounded men on board the Macedonian have been landed and sent to the hospital on Coaster's harbor island, to which place every necessary for their comfort and recovery has been sent. The Macedonian will sail for New-York the first fair wind.

Mr. Hamilton, an officer of the frigate United States, was the bearer to government of Commodore's Decatur's official letter, and the colours of the Macedonian.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Frigate United States.

Killed.—Thomas Brown, boatswain's mate; Henry Shepherd, of Philadelphia, seamen; William Murray, of Boston, boy.

Wounded.—Lieut. John M. Funk, of Philadelphia; John Archibald, carpenter's crew, of New-York; Christian Clark, seamen; George Christopher, George Mahan, Wm James, ordinary seamen

MARINES.

Killed. Michael O. Donald, and John Roberts, both of New-York.

Wounded John Labor

Died of their Wounds. Lieut. Funk and John Archibald.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

By the arrival here yesterday of the Packet Express, Justin, 18 hours from New-York, we received papers of Wednesday and Thursday last, from which the following articles are copied.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 9.

The following letters from our Washington Correspondent, will be found very interesting. The Hon. Mr. Cheves from South-Carolina, deserves the thanks of the Merchants throughout the Union, for the honest, energetic and noble stand he has taken in favor of their interests and their rights.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual Report, calls for a new loan of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS:—Dr. Eustis, the present Secretary at War, to the gratification of perhaps every citizen of America, has resigned an office, to the duties of which his talents and experience were signally incompetent.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 4.

The House of Representatives again this morning, went into a Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Laycock renewed his objections to Mr. Mitchell's amendment offered yesterday, as being a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The Chairman being of the same opinion as yesterday, an appeal was taken, and the decision of the chairman was reversed, so that the proposition now is "That it is expedient to legislate upon the subject, but that the same be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury with the documents."

Mr. Cheves, of South-Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, spoke nearly two hours against the report, with that eloquence and argument which always distinguished that gentleman. His sentiments manifested a disposition highly honorable to him as an honest man, and (despising and discarding the spirit of a partizan) exhibited the views of a liberal and enlightened statesman. A mere and imperfect sketch of which I can only give you.

He considered it a novel experiment which Congress were about to make, to refer so important a subject, and one upon which they were competent to legislate, to the decision of one man, and a man whose opinion is already known.—He considered it as a very dangerous experiment, to refer the decision upon the rights of so many of our citizens, and to such an amount; that the danger is, that the affections of one-third of our citizens will be alienated from the government; that they will become convinced that the burthen of the day is to be laid upon them, which was begun by the imposition of double duties. He said he wished to expostulate with his political friends, and repose himself upon their confidence upon this occasion. He considered the course they were about to take a most extraordinary one. Upon fair rules of construction, the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the existing laws, was to be exercised upon minor points, and points very different from the present.—It is degrading to the Legislature to commit such important rights of our citizens to any particular man. In answer to what Mr. Johnson said yesterday, that there are a variety of classes. Mr. Cheves asked, is the Secretary to decide on each, and examine which are fraudulent, by ex-parte testimony. He cannot do it. It must be a matter of conjecture. We shall gain nothing. The Legislature can discriminate as far as is expedient; as to the cases of fraud, which is enemy's property, &c.—He said the testimony of persons upon this occasion had been assailed, that they were interested, &c. He considered that the general facts had been substantially proved by disinterested persons as well as others; by letters from Baltimore, Boston, &c. confirming each other. Taking the whole mass of testimony, there was no substantial error, no material variation. The importations consisted of bona fide American property, principally purchased and paid for before the revocation of the Orders in Council. The sales had not yielded more than an average of 75 per cent.—Some sales he agreed had yielded more. The extra profits had not been more than from 5 to 10 per cent. above the peace profits, and including any benefits from exchange, not more than 11 per cent.

Mr. Cheves then took a more general view of the subject. He repelled Mr. Johnson's idea of the efficacy and utility of the restrictive system of this country. Although he did not deny that it occasioned considerable distress to Great-Britain, yet we had suffered infinitely more by it. He argued this from the small proportion of her manufactures which we have imported: He asked, what proportion of her citizens has these measures of ours alienated from her government; not more than one-twentieth—Here one-third. She is capable of suffering and inflicting these injuries; we are not. The advantages we have received, are more than counterbalanced. Besides, we have at various votes, agreed to give it up. We cannot make it effectual. Although we may inflict considerable pain upon our enemy, yet by it we destroy ourselves. He was shocked and astonished at the continual cry in favor of this system. It reminded him of the practice of some nations, in their treatment of their idols, who sometimes worship, but at others rob them.

He asked the committee, whether they could grudge to the honest and industrious merchant, the small profit of 11 per cent. which, by their good fortune, and not owing to the wisdom and good policy of the government, they have made upon importations; especially when they have benefited the country in so important a degree, in affording us a revenue of 5 millions of dollars, getting the capital of the country home, and furnishing those articles so essential to your army. These advantages have been forced upon us, and without any evil intention to transgress the laws. The merchants were induced to make these shipments, by the advice of the Confidential Agent of our Government, Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affairs at London, who told the Merchants, he presumed the non-importation law would be repealed upon the revocation of the orders in council. The Merchants had also reason to be confirmed in the opinion from Mr. Monroe's letter to the same effect.—The most then which can be said is, that although there has been a violation of the law, it was not wilful.

He remonstrated against this mode of getting a revenue at the expence of the honest Merchants. He considered it as very impolitic. There was no other way to carry on the war but by borrowing money; it cannot be done by taxes. He urged the committee then to conciliate the confidence and good will of the capitalists, who have money to lend. Convince them that you do not mean to sacrifice the commercial interests—If you cannot conciliate the Merchants, as political partizans, convince them that you are just—You cannot obtain large loans, if you distress those to whom you must resort for them.

Mr Cheves also advocated the importance of commerce, as connected with agriculture; and paid several handsome compliments to the merchants of this country, as a most respectable class of citizens

Mr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, rose after Mr. Cheves, and after speaking some time in reply to Mr Cheves, he sat down, without having finished his speech. The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

The House this day went again into a committee of the whole on the subject of the Bonds. Mr. Roberts, continued his speech begun yesterday, and occupied the whole day, he concluded with saying, that it was his decided opinion, that it is BOTH POLITIC and JUST for the government to demand of the merchants one half of their bonds. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and read. The Secretary proposes a loan of about Twenty Millions. The expence of the two items of Army and Navy, for the ensuing year, is calculated at about Twenty Millions, without any increase of either above what they are at present. The Treasury notes have all been issued, except about a million, which will probably be issued by March next. He proposes the issuing two millions more. The receipts into the Treasury, to meet the expences of the ensuing year, will be upwards of 12 millions. He calculates about 5 millions for next year from imports, &c. The above is a small part of the report.

William Eustis, Esq. has sent in to the President his resignation as Secretary at war. There has been no opinion expressed, respecting who is to succeed him.

Nothing can be more doubtful, than what will be the decision upon the report of the committee of ways and means on the merchants bonds. I fear however, that the prospect is unpromising.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 10.

Capt. Anson Barlow, who arrived at this port yesterday in 3 days from Cape Henry, informs us, that he saw on Friday a large dismasted ship, (which he supposed to be a man of war) on fire, about one mile south of Cape-Henry, and on shore.—He distinctly saw the flashes, and heard the firing of guns.—He spoke on the same day a vessel from St. Bartholomews, bound to Baltimore, the Captain of which told Capt. B. that he had run very close to the vessel on shore; and that she was a ship with two tiers of guns, and he believed a 74.—Capt. B. immediately put into Lynhaven Bay, and lay there that night. On Saturday he left the Capes; and when off Smith's Island saw three large ships which he took to be frigates, one of whom directed her course with the apparent intention of cutting him off from shore; he escaped by keeping close in with the breakers, the frigate coming within about a mile of him, and then bore away in a south-easterly direction.

In addition to the above, it may be added, that several coasters which have arrived here, have lately passed a two-decker in the neighborhood of Cape Henry. Capt. Dunn was near a ship of the line, on his passage; she was close in, the weather then being thick and foggy. It is probable, therefore, that the vessel on fire was the Poictiers, a British 74

BALTIMORE, DEC. 5.

Arrived cartel sch'r George, Dawson, Nassau, 11 days, with 28 prisoners. Nov. 30, Cape Henry bearing N. E. 18 miles distant, was boarded by the Poictiers of 74 guns, received from her 18 prisoners taken from the following vessels:—sloop Eliza, Dale, from Washington, N. C. for Baltimore, captured Nov. 18th; brig Logan, Newman, from Boston for Baltimore, captured 20th Nov. 12 days out; ship Rebecca, Kennedy, from Philadelphia for Cadiz, out 4 days. Informed by the prisoners, that the Poictiers was cruising on our coast for the purpose of meeting with commodore Rodgers' squadron. The officers of the captured vessels complain much of their ill-treatment on board the ship; they were obliged to mess among the sailors and on quite short allowance. The Poictiers is fully manned, having a number of the Guerriere's men on board—she sails but badly on a wind.

OUR INFANT AND GALLANT NAVY.

The following remarks are made in the United States Gazette on the capture of the Macedonian by Commodore Decatur.

"This is a proud day for the federalists, and especially for those of Philadelphia.—Our friend and fellow-citizen Decatur has had the good fortune to meet with all that he or his friends desired—an opportunity to do his duty, and to reflect additional lustre upon our little *federal* navy. We have here another specimen of the manner in which federalists would carry on war had they undertaken it. What a contrast to the vapouring gasconade of our *democratic* Hulls and Smyths, and to the sorry details of desertion, cowardice, mutiny and *hog chasing*, given by Hopkins, Tupper, and the rest of Mr. Madison's warriors! Let us turn from the disgusting scene, and contemplate, with the honest pride which must swell every truly American heart, that little, neglected, despised, and persecuted remnant of federal policy, the navy. It is now evident to the most careless or prejudiced observer, that to the Navy alone can we look to sustain the honor of our arms, and prevent us from becoming a reproach and a by word among the nations."

An invaluable Discovery.—Perhaps the last century cannot boast of a discovery, more important to humanity, than that described in the first page of this day's paper, of the efficacy of Cotton, in Scalds and Burns.—May it escape those illiberal obstacles to a fair trial, which it has been thought by some, too many of our professional gentlemen are inclined to oppose indiscriminately, to all discoveries of a similar nature.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Dec. 12, 1812.

ENTERED.

Ship Rectidas, Chaves, Lisbon; sch'r Leader, Calvert, Alexandria; sloop Express, Justin, New-York.

CLEARED.

Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-York: do. Betsey, Williams, Albany.

Arrived at this port on Monday last, the Portuguese ship Rectidas, Chaves, 63 days from Lisbon, with a cargo of salt, bound to New-York.—Has experienced severe gales on the coast, and lost some of her sails and rigging.

Notice.

To DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

MORE than Four Hundred Subscribers to this Paper have not paid One Cent for the last Three and Four Years, and many even for a longer period.—The Editors can afford to have no Subscribers but punctual ones; they want the name of no man on their list who does not think it an even bargain to receive the MERCURY *and pay for it.—While we renew our obligations to those who ever have, and ever will pay punctually, we say to others,* "we want money, and must have it."—*And unless payment is made before the 1st of January next, their Names will be struck from the Subscription list, and the demands against them put in suit.*

Office of the Newport Mercury,
December 5th, 1812.

For Charleston,

THE Schooner POLLY & NANCY, will sail in the course of 10 days.—For Freight or Passage, apply on board, at Dennis's Wharf, on the Point, or to

GEORGE LAWTON.

Newport, Dec. 12.

TO LET,

(Possession to be given the 25th of March next.)

THE FARM in Coggeshall's neck, formerly belonging to Dr. Oliphant, with a good House, large barns, and other out buildings, and a valuable privilege of sea manure.—Apply to

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

20,000 DOLLARS.

THE Grand UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, No. 4, commenced drawing in New-York on Tuesday last—600 numbers will be drawn each day until completed; *not 2 blanks to a prize*—prizes payable 30 days after drawing. It contains the following GOOD prizes:

1	of 20,000	Dollars
1	of 15,000	Dollars
1	of 10,000	Dollars
1	of 5,000	Dollars
2	of 2,000	Dollars
5	of 1,000	Dollars
8	of 500	Dollars
15	of 200	Dollars

Also, 6914 prizes from 100 down to 10 dollars each, and the 1st 2000 Blanks drawn, will be entitled to a 10 dollar prize

☞ *A few tickets may be procured by making an immediate application at the Office of* ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.—Present price $8 50.

December 12.

Trial for Piracy.

Just from the Press at Boston, and this day received and for Sale at

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER'S,

Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

A REPORT of the Trial of SAMUEL TUELEY and JOHN DALTON on an Indictment for Piracy, committed January 21st, 1812.—Before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, 28th October, 1812.—Containing the evidence at large, a sketch of the Arguments of Counsel, and the charge of the Hon. Judge STORY, on pronouncing sentence of Death.—Price 25 Cents.

Also just received and for sale as above

ELEMENTS of Chemical Philosophy.—By Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, L. L. D.

The PORT FOLIO for December, is just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

Newport, Dec. 12.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Friday, the first day of January next, to such persons as shall appear by the books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein on the 24th inst. and according to the stock standing in their names on the said 24th of December.

That in conformity to the 6th and 7th Articles of the said Charter, a general Meeting of the stockholders will be holden at said Bank, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 12.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on FRIDAY, the first day of January next, the half-yearly Dividend will be declared and paid to such persons, as the Books of the Bank will shew to be Stockholders on the 24th inst.

NOTICE is likewise given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of said January, a general Meeting of the Stockholders will take place, at the State-House, in Newport, at half-past two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of the necessary business of said Bank.

By order of the President & Directors
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 12.

Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general Meeting will be held at the State-House, in Newport, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at half past two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

Newport, Dec. 12.

NOTICE

IS hereby given That the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament JOB WATSON, Esq late of Jamestown, in the county of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to them, all persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all those indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

JOB WATSON,
ROBERT H. WATSON, } *Executors.*
BORDEN WATSON,

Jamestown, Dec. 4, 1812.

Poetry.

"HE who is not moved with the concord of sweet sounds," and does not feel the inspiration of heroism in perusing the following song of the Caledonian Bard—

"Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoil;
His soul is dark as night, his spirits dull
As Erebus—let no such man be trusted."

THE SOLDIER's SONG of DEATH.
By Burns.

FAREWELL thou fair day, thou green earth, and ye skies,
Now gay with the broad setting sun;
Farewell, love and friendship, ye dear tender ties;
Our race of existence is run;

Thou grim king of terrors, thou life's gloomy foe;
Go, frighten the coward and slave;
Go, teach them to tremble, fell tyrant! but know
No terrors hast thou for the brave.

Thou strik'st the poor peasant—he sinks in the dark,
Nor saves e'en the wreck of a name:
Thou strik'st the young hero—a glorious mark!
He falls in the blaze of his fame!

In the fields of proud honor—our swords in our hands,
Our Freedom and Country to save—
While victory shines on life's ebbing sands,
Oh! who would not die with the brave.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and testament of WILLIAM LEE, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

WILLIAM LEE, *Executor.*

Newport, Nov. 10, 1812.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House in Thames-Street, belonging to the Heirs of *Peleg Wood*, deceased.—For terms, apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, or
JOHN WOOD.

Newport, Nov. 13.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome large Franklin STOVE.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 29.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now closing his business.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him either for *Blacksmithing, Store Accounts* or *Notes*, to make immediate payment at his store, No. 11, Long-Wharf, as all accounts of more than six months standing will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Sept. 26, 1812.

Joel Read's

COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES

A SECOND Edition of the *New-England Selection*, or *Plain Psalmodist*, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of *Manning & Loring*, Boston, *John Brewer*, Providence, and ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, *Newport*, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.)

The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single.

JOEL READ.

Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Fresh Goods.

This Day Opened, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his former receipts:—

THREE Bales red, white and yellow FLANNELS, some of which are very fine; two bales low priced Broadcloths, from $ 1 50, to $ 3 per yard, of all colours; one bale ROSE BLANKETS; a handsome assortment of worsted hosiery, bombazetts, wildbores and russeletts, shirting cottons and cotton cambrics, black sattins and twilled lustrings common and fine callicoes.—Also,

2 Bales India COTTONS.

All of which can be offered as low as they have been sold in this Town for many years, at wholesale or retail, for Cash only.

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, October 21.

PORTSMOUTH
Woolen Manufactory.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public, that having procured a superior workman as a clothier (who has derived much information from practice with an European manufacturer) will in future be able to carry on the business in a manner equal to any similar establishment in the United States.—The stictest attention will be paid for the punctual performance of all orders, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

S. CLARKE & D. P. LAWTON have on hand a variety of American manufactured Woolen Goods, consisting of Kerseymeres, sattinetts and plains, of various colors.—Also, Flannels, Blanketing, &c. of their own manufacture.

Portsmouth, (R. I.) Sept. 10.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their *Carding Machines* are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired.—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expense, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Almy, Little-Compton.
Holder Almy, Tiverton.

Portsmouth, August 14.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals codfish.
4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown sugar.
10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley.
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred wt of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory Store, No 3, PERRY's Wharf.

Newport, July 24.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store, No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles:—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Rattinetts,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do.
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Cloths,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk Twist,	
Long Lawns.	Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS; being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do. leno,
Birds eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass
Plain leno,	handkerchiefs.
Spotted crape,	Imitation cambrics,
Riddle lappet,	Book muslins,
Seeded books,	India muslins,
Cluster seeded,	Turkey red bandannas,
Patent nett,	
Spidered do.	Mussulipstams,
Veined do.	Bandannas, of all
Sprig'd purle,	colours, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

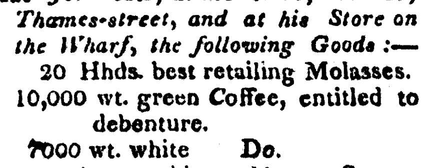
Boston, Oct. 8.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy.
4 Hogsheads Rum.
10 barrels Gin.
1 Pipe Wine.
3 seroons spanish Indigo.
20 Logs Mahogany.
20,000 Havanna segars.
20 boxes sperm Candles.
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases canton Crapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, May 29.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.		
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do.
Patent elastic silk		Hats.
Plated and Wool		Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THE Store and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr Jason Sprague.—Apply to

B. W. CASE.

Newport, April 17.

Cincinnati.

THE Members of the *Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati* are requested to wear the usual badge of Mourning Thirty Days, commencing the 15th inst. as a testimony of their deep regret for the death, and of their sincere respect for the Memory of Col. JEREMIAH OLNEY, their highly valued and justly revered late President

By order of the standing Committee,
SAMUEL SNOW, *Sec'ry*

Nov 13, 1812

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Ochard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIS, in Portsmouth, or to
JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 19.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore formed under the Firm of THURSTON & NEWMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm, will present their claims for settlement; and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to AUGUSTUS NEWMAN, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

THOMAS THURSTON,
AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.

Newport, Oct. 23.

The Business will be conducted in future at the old stand by the subscriber, who takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors.

AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.

Newport, Oct. 30.

For Sale at Public AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1812, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

ABOUT Eighty Acres of Land situated in South-Kingstown, about three miles westward of Little-Rest Hill, late the property of Elder *Benjamin Waite*, deceased.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

PELEG BROWN, *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, Nov. 25.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Sept. 3.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from on board U. S. Gun-Boat No. 95, lying in Newport Harbour JOHN SMITH, seamen, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, round face, and large whiskers. Whoever secures the above deserter. and delivers him to the Commanding Officer at Newport, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges paid.

By order of the Commandant,
SAMUEL RICHARDET, jun.

Newport Dec 4.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

A NEW Tan-Yard, with suitable buildings thereon, and all the conveniences necessary for carrying on the Tanning and Currying business, situated in Tanner-street.—Also, a quantity of sole and upper Leather, of a good quality.—Apply to

DAVID WILLIAMS, or
DAVID RODMAN

Who have to LET,

The House, No. 1, Union-street, belonging to, and lately occupied by *Obadiah Williams*.

The above-mentioned Tan Yard will be to Let, if not disposed of soon.

Newport, 11th mo. 9th, 1812.

WANTED,

A FEW *Rhode-Island Union Bank Shares*, for which Cash will be paid.—Apply at this Office.

[illegible]

Newport, Nov. [illegible]

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE Fourth half Volume of the new American edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.

New Publications.

A L S O,

Just received and for sale as above,

A few copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lt. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. GREENE, of this State.—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied no—"all of which he saw and part of which he was."

The AMERICAN REVIEW, No and 7, and the *Port-Folio* for November, are just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

Newport, Oct. 30.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.
71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.
AND
90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT

Newport, August 24.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Church-street, next north of Gov. Martin's.

Where they offer for sale, (at as low a rate as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY at wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, Apr. 3, 1812.